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CLOSED SHELF

President KIM IL SUNG Returns Home from Successful Visit to African, European Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung returned home after successfully winding up his foreign tour. Photo: A working woman presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, returned to Pyongyang by special plane on June 10 after successfully concluding his visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Accompanying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the members of the Party and government delegation of our country—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and his wife; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the CC of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; and Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK—and its suite returned home.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited countries of Africa and Europe, leading the Party and government delegation at a time when a new great upsurge was being brought about in the revolution and construction of our country and the revolutionary situation of the world was turning decisively in favour of socialism and revolution. This was an event of historic significance for the development of our revolution and world revolution.

The great leader's foreign tour marked an epochal occasion in developing onto a new, higher plane the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged firmly between the peoples of our country and socialist countries in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and greatly contributed to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

It was also an event of momentous significance in strengthening cooperation and militant unity between our country and third world countries, non-aligned countries in particular, and to promoting the common cause with these countries; it was an important contribution to strengthening and developing the non-alignment movement reflecting the trend of the present time when imperialism is going bankrupt and declining and many countries of the world are taking the road of independence, demanding complete equality in international relations.

During the whole period of his historic foreign trip, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was accorded unprecedentedly cordial hospitality and warm welcome filled with revolutionary enthusiasm by heads of state and people in all countries visited.

This was an expression of high respect for and deep trust in Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and a powerful demonstration of the militant friendship and firm solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of these countries who are fighting on hand in hand for the accomplishment of the common cause.

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, was decorated in welcome attire and swept with the infinite emotion and joy of our people to greet the great leader who was returning home after successfully concluding his visit to African and European countries.

The streets were crowded with over 500,000 citizens, men and women, young and old who turned out with national flags of the Republic and flowers in their hands, carrying the warm minds of the whole nation which regards it as a great national jubilee to greet the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returning home with a great victory in his visit to faraway African and European countries.

Present at the airport to greet Comrade Kim Il Sung were Comrade Premier of the Administration Council Kim Il, vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Secretaries of the CC of the WPK, Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, vice-Premiers of the Administration Council, Department Directors of the CC of the WPK, Chairmen of Committees, Ministers and Directors of General Bureaus of the Administration Council, responsible personages of working people's organisations, chief secretaries of all provincial (cities under direct jurisdiction) committees of the Party, responsible workers of Pyongyang municipal power organs, generals of the KPA, responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press.

Present at the airport were the members of the delegation of Koreans in Japan and the cyclist delegation of allegiance of Korean youth in Japan for extending thanks to the great leader on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the formation of Chongryun by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on a goodwill visit to our country were present at the airport.

Also present were diplomatic envoys of foreign countries here.

At 6:10 p.m. the special plane carrying the great leader appeared in the sky above the airport, escorted by planes of the Air Force of the KPA and slowly touched down.

(Continued on page 3)

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Iran Princess

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife received on May 14 Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi of Iran on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the Iranian guests accompanying Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Uk, vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and his wife were also present there.

On hand was Ahmed Ali Bahrami, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said he was happy to see her again after 10 years and had a conversation with Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sierra Leone Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 13 granted an audience to the delegation of the Information Ministry of the Republic of Sierra Leone which was on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by A.B.M. Kamara, Minister of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, were present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said it was in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and a very good thing that the state relations between the two countries, Korea and Sierra Leone, were rapidly developing, and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed the fraternal, warmest greetings of His Excellency Siaka Probyn Stevens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, to the respected and beloved leader.

The respected and beloved leader said he was glad of this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President Siaka Probyn Stevens and expressed thanks to His Excellency President and the Sierra Leonean people for the many-sided support of the Sierra Leonean people to the cause of our country's reunification.

The head of the delegation said that he was deeply impressed in Korea this time by the splendid progress which great Korean people have made in so short a span of time after liberating the country from the tyranny of Japan and repulsing the aggression of U.S. imperialism. He stressed that the *Juche* philosophy run through with independence in politics, economy and culture, which was propounded by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, has not only born rich fruit in Korea but also evoked the admiration of the world people. We were greatly inspired by the valuable successes and experiences of the Korean people, he said.

Zaire Ambassador

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 16 received Kimasi Matwiku Bassaula, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The ambassador courteously conveyed to the respected and beloved leader a personal letter of His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, President of the Republic of Zaire.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for the personal letter sent by His Excellency President Mobutu Sese Seko, asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President and had a conversation with the ambassador in a friendly atmosphere.

Syrian Juvenile Del.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 19 granted an audience to the delegation of instructors of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ahmed Yassin Juhdi, Member of the Damascus Branch of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik and personages concerned were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the visit to our country by a delegation of instructors of the Syrian Baath Juvenile Vanguard on the instructions of President Hafez Al Assad was of great significance for our two peoples in strengthening friendship and solidarity generation after generation, and had a conversation with the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

It is very important to educate children and youth in a revolutionary way to continue revolution generation after generation because the target of revolution remains unchanged though generation is alternated, noted the great leader. He spoke about important problems arising in the education of children and youth.

The head of the delegation expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader for his valuable words and said that they would apply the precious experience they learnt from the education of children and youth in Korea to suit the realities of Syria.

The delegation presented the respected and beloved leader with a gift which they had prepared and brought with much care.

(KCNA)

Talks Held between DPRK Party & Gov't Del. Led By President KIM IL SUNG and SFRY Party & Gov't Del. Led by President JOSIP BROZ TITO

LJUBLJANA, The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—Talks were held at the Presidential Summer Palace in Brdo on the afternoon of June 7 between the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party and government delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia led by Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Present at the talks on our side were the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the members of the Party and government delegation of our country—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-President of the DPRK; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK; and Comrade Choe Guk Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the SFRY.

Present at the talks on the Yugoslav side were Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the members of the delegation—Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice-President of the Presidential Council of the SFRY; Comrade Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the YLC; Comrade Franje Popit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovenia League of Communists; Comrade Miros Minic, vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY; Comrade Dobrivoye Vivic, Member of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the YLC; Comrade Borislav Jovic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Comrade Colonel General Stane Potocar, Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Comrade Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the DPRK; Comrade Alexandr Shokorac, Chief of the Presidential Office of the Republic; Comrade Anzelko Vlasnic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic; Comrade Miljan Komatina, deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY; and Comrade Zivko Krezevic, deputy Director of the Far Eastern, Indochinese and Pacific Region Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Views were exchanged at the talks on the question of further strengthening and developing the Party and state relations between the two countries and a number of questions of common concern and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends 60th Educational Aid Fund To Koreans in Japan

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entrusted the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send educational aid fund and stipends in the 60th instalment to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan for the development of democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

At the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent 608,265,000 yen in Japanese currency of educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

This huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends sent again by the respected and beloved leader is associated with the great love and warm benevolence of the fatherly leader who spares nothing for the rising generation, opened the same road of learning for the sons and daughters of the overseas compatriots as that for the children, youth and students in the homeland and is always concerned to bring up all of them to be resourceful and cultured workers living in the era of *Juche* like the younger generation in the homeland.

The fatherly leader has so far sent a colossal sum of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 20,028,255,533 yen in Japanese currency in 60 instalments so that all the sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan may study to their heart's content.

Founding Juche Idea Momentous Historic Event

National Forum on Juche Idea Held in Australia

PYONGYANG, Jun. 3 (KCNA)—A national forum of Australia on the *Juche* idea was held in Hobart, Australia, some time ago, according to a report.

Put with due respect on the platform of the forum was a portrait of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal *Juche* idea. Baskets of flowers were laid beneath it.

Hung in the hall of the forum were the words reading: "National Forum of Australia on the *Juche* Idea" and "*Juche*."

Hung with due respect there were photographs showing the revolutionary family of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history. Also on display there were photographs on the successes made by our people in revolution and construction by bringing the great *Juche* idea to materialization under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

Immortal classic works of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung were also exhibited in place of honour in the hall.

At the forum which began with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung" a letter to the respected and beloved leader was unanimously adopted with enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Present at the forum were Australian Parliament members, members of provincial governments, members of the Australia-Korea Association of Friendship and Cultural Exchange and many other public figures.

An opening speech was made by Derek Rouback, professor of law of Tasmania University, who was followed on the rostrum by Joseph Waters, Secretary of the Australia-Korea Association of Friendship and Cultural Exchange, and other prominent figures of the country including professors, doctors and public figures.

Quoting with due respect teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the speakers unanimously referred in detail to the revolutionary quintessence and content of the great *Juche* idea, its basis and its fundamental demand, and guiding principles to embody the great *Juche* idea in all fields of revolution and construction and laid stress on the justice of the *Juche* idea and its invincible vitality.

The speakers said that the immortal *Juche* idea is the great idea representing our era and the idea of the genuine liberation of mankind for freeing the masses of the people from all manner of oppression and subjugation and enabling them to enjoy freedom and happiness, that it is the guiding compass which the peoples of all countries of the world should tightly grasp.

"The founding of the *Juche* idea by President Kim Il Sung, the great statesman and brilliant thinker and theorist, is a momentous historic event which brought into a scientific reality the desire of the people to enjoy independence by smashing the oppression of the old society that bound people with the relations of the ruling and the ruled for thousands of years," they stressed.

Introducing in detail the brilliant successes our people have made in revolution and construction by bringing the *Juche* idea to materialization under the wise leadership of the great leader, the speakers deeply admired this.

They stressed that the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung fully accord with the trend of our times for independence and peace as they are embodiment of the *Juche* idea in the question of national reunification.

They exposed and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their manoeuvres to start a new war and stressed that the Australian Government should pursue a policy opposing the splitting manoeuvres of the scoundrels and supporting the reunification of Korea.

In his concluding speech, the professor of law of Tasmania University declared that the forum on the *Juche* idea which was the first to be arranged in Oceania ended in a great success and laid stress on reganising and conducting the work for study and dissemination of the great *Juche* idea on a wider scale in the future.

He reverentially wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life and concluded his speech with a loud shout of "Long live friendship between the Australian and Korean peoples!"

DPRK Opens Diplomatic Ties with Ethiopia

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia was issued in Addis Ababa on June 5.

The joint communique reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and accrediting each other's diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level to Pyongyang and Addis Ababa out of the desire to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields in conformity with the interests and well-being of the two peoples on the principle of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The joint communique was signed by Pak Sung Il, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Foreign Minister Kifle Wodajo on behalf of the Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia.

Our People Will Make Every Possible Effort to Strengthen and Develop Good Relations of Friendship and Cooperation between Two Peoples

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Ljubljana Mass Meeting

Respected Comrade Josip Broz Tito and Comrade Iovanka Broz,

Dear Comrade Tone Kovic, Mayor of Ljubljana,

Comrades and friends,

We express deep thanks to the Ljubljana citizens for this enthusiastic welcome accorded us today.

I also express thanks to Comrade Josip Broz Tito for accompanying us all the time, though he is unwell.

The warm welcome offered us by the Ljubljana citizens today in the streets and on the road and in this square, is a clear token of the firm friendship and solidarity of the Yugoslav people for the Korean people.

We are very happy to meet the Ljubljana citizens and enjoy your enthusiastic welcome.

Visiting here today, we have deeply acquainted ourselves with the fact that, in the period of World War II, the working class and patriotic people of Slovenia, together with the entire Yugoslav people, waged an arduous struggle with arms in their hands against the Hitler fascists and won a great victory in national liberation.

The immortal exploits performed by the Yugoslav communists and patriotic people for the liberation of the motherland and the people will shine for ever.

We wish the Yugoslav people more brilliant successes in the struggle to firmly defend the gains of revolution and build socialism under the wise leadership of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

The Korean and Yugoslav peoples have established bonds of friendship long ago through the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist armed struggle and they have been growing stronger in many fields in the recent period.

Our current visit to Yugoslavia is an epochal occasion for developing the friendly relations between the Parties, Governments and peoples of our two countries to a new, higher plane and we are satisfied with this.

Our people who cherish friendship with the Yugoslav people will make as ever every possible effort to strengthen and develop the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

We will convey, back home, the warm feelings of friendship expressed by the Yugoslav people for the Korean people.

Long live the fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples!

Long live the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia!

Answers of President KIM IL SUNG

To Questions Raised by Chairman of Costa Rica-Korea Friendship and Culture Association, Concurrently Chairman of Costa Rica Socialist Party and Costa Rica Journalists Union

PYONGYANG, May 24 (KCNA)— On April 13 last the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, who is concurrently Chairman of the Costa Rica Socialist Party and Chairman of the Costa Rica Journalists Union, and answered his questions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's answers to him read in full:

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QUESTION: You are going to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea this year. During the past years, under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have achieved social and economic transformations that startle the world's people, by embodying the immortal *Juche* idea.

Would you tell us, Mr. President, about the role played by the Workers' Party of Korea in this respect and the most important factors that enabled it to bring about such achievements?

ANSWER: As you correctly pointed out, over the past 30 years the Korean people have achieved great social and economic transformations, enduring all hardships and trials. Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people waged an unflinching battle, and thus have established an advanced socialist system in this land and turned our formerly underdeveloped colonial agrarian country into a socialist industrial state equipped with a powerful heavy industry and modern light industry as well as a developed agriculture.

All the victories and successes in our revolution and construction have been achieved thanks to the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and our people's creative struggle.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the general staff of the Korean revolution and our people's guiding force. At each stage of revolutionary development our Party proposed correct lines and policies and organized and mobilized the entire people to carry them through.

What was most important in the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to the revolution and construction was to establish *Juche* thoroughly.

The *Juche* idea is our Party's undeviating guiding idea. Our Party has always held fast to the principle of solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction from the standpoint of *Juche*. Based on the independent and creative position, our Party has always mapped out all lines and policies in a unique manner, to meet our country's specific situation and our people's interests, and carried them through, relying on the strength of our people themselves.

By establishing *Juche* and relying on its own efforts, our Party could successfully overcome all and every difficulty and trial, and forcefully advance our revolution and make our country a strong and dignified socialist power which is politically independent, economically self-supporting and self-defensive in safeguarding the nation.

Our Party could achieve outstanding successes in the revolution and construction also because it powerfully stepped up the revolution and construction, believing in the working masses' strength and giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creativity.

The working masses are the masters of revolution and construction and the makers of history. Their creative labour and struggle produce all the material wealth of society and achieve social transformation and progress. The working masses are the most powerful and intelligent in the world. In the last analysis, they decide every problem and the success of revolution and construction depends on how they are organized and mobilized.

Whenever the revolution and construction posed a hard and tremendous task and difficulties and ordeals cropped up, our Party went among the people and consulted with them about the solution. By doing this our Party acquainted the masses thoroughly with its intentions and demands and actively mobilized their strength and knowledge for the implementation of Party policies and rallied them more firmly around itself.

The source of all our victories and invincibility lies precisely in the fact that the Party believes in the masses of the people and that the latter uphold and follow the former. Because the entire people firmly united around the Party with one idea and purpose and worked by giving full play to their strength, knowledge and creativity, our country worked miracles that aroused the admiration of the world's people.

Our experience shows that if *Juche* is thoroughly established and the popular masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creative talents are actively organized and mobilized, it is possible to push ahead with revolution and construction at a very high speed and build a wealthy and prosperous new society in a short period even in a country however underdeveloped it was in the past.

QUESTION: The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are now more undisguised in their manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea and are resorting to every sinister trick to rig up "two Koreas." Leader, what do you think is the prospect of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea in the present situation?

And what kind of international solidarity movement, in your opinion, is necessary to support the Korean people in their struggle to shatter the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its minions for another war and the permanent partition of your country?

ANSWER: The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their south Korean puppets towards "two Koreas" and a new war against the northern half of the Republic are throwing a great obstacle to the solution of the question of our national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have brought forward the "two Koreas" policy with a view to freezing the division of our country and making south Korea their permanent colony and military base. Under their instigation, the south Korean puppets are demanding the entry of "two Koreas" to the U.N. with the north and the south of our country kept divided. By so doing they try to realize their fantastic dream of perpetuating our country's partition and ruling south Korea for a long time.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are scheming to create "two Koreas" on the one hand, and on the other overtly manoeuvring to unleash another war against the northern half of the Republic. The enemies have shipped into south Korea nuclear weapons and various other up-to-date arms and equipment and placed them in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation Line, making ceaseless armed provocations against the northern half of the Republic on the ground and sea, and in the air. Particularly nowadays, clamouring about the importance of south Korea as a strategic point in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their armed forces and expanding the military bases of aggression in south Korea. Because of these manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique the situation in our country is very tense today.

With no amount of manoeuvring, however, can they prevent the reunification of our country. Our people will never forgive the partitionists at home and abroad who are hindering the country's reunification and will resolutely smash all enemy manoeuvres. If the south Korean puppet clique continue to betray the country and the people and persist in their manoeuvres to rig up "two Koreas" and provoke another war, trailing behind the U.S. imperialists, they will not escape the same fate as the Lon Nol clique of Cambodia and the Thieu clique of South Vietnam had.

As soon as our country was divided, our Party and the Government of the Republic put forth the policy to reunify the country independently and peacefully on the democratic principles without any foreign interference and have since made all possible efforts to carry it out.

For the independent peaceful reunification of the country we set forth a line to strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic, support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and have been waging a positive sturggle for its implementation.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the positive efforts of our people, the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic has been consolidated as firm as a rock in all the political, economic and military spheres. We have thus been able to have powerful revolutionary forces of our own, the decisive guarantee for the country's reunification.

The south Korean people have also waged a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to hasten the country's reunification. Their struggle has gained momentum recently. Now youths and students in south Korea are holding powerful demonstrations every day against the puppet regime, shouting the slogans "Dictatorship, step out!" "Guarantee the freedom of schools and speech!" In addition, men of the press, religious communities, politicians and other sections of the south Korean people are bravely fighting against the fascist rule of the puppet regime and for the democratization of south Korean society. The people in the northern half of the Republic are actively supporting and encouraging the righteous patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

Our people's international solidarity with the world's progressive people has also grown stronger. Today our people have many people who support and sympathize with our revolution everywhere in the world.

All this is a solid guarantee for the victory of our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We firmly believe that through the united efforts of all the people in north and south Korea and the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people, we will crush the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to provoke a new war and create "two Koreas" and will win the historic cause of national reunification before long.

Our people treasure the international support and encouragement of many peoples of the world to their struggle for national reunification.

We are sure that as in the past, so in the future all the people of the world who love peace and justice express strong solidarity for our people's struggle to force out of south Korea the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression under the emblem of the "U.N. forces." We also hope that the voices of international solidarity will be ever louder throughout the world, thoroughly isolating the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, denouncing their manoeuvres for aggression and national division and actively supporting and inspiring the south Korean people in their movement for democracy.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks to the Costa Rican people and the peace-lovers the world over for their support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

QUESTION: How do you analyse the economic crisis which is affecting the capitalist world including the U.S.? And what consequences do you think it will entail?

ANSWER: The capitalist world is now undergoing the most serious economic crisis history has ever known. The oil crisis, raw material crisis and food crisis are sweeping across all capitalist countries. The U.S., Japan, West Germany and many other capitalist countries are being thrown into a great confusion because of the sharp decrease in production, never-ending inflation, incessantly skyrocketing prices and millions of the unemployed flooding the streets.

The current economic crisis in the capitalist world is the natural product of capitalist system. It is a law that economic panic and crisis occur in capitalist society where anarchic production goes on on the basis of the private ownership of the means of production. So long as the capitalist system is left intact, the economic crisis can never be checked nor its catastrophic consequences be warded off. The economic crisis in the capitalist world will be further aggravated and its consequences be more catastrophic as the days go by.

The U.S.-led imperialists are desperately trying to get out of the present economic crisis. Internally, they are further intensifying exploitation and plunder of the working people and, externally, are manoeuvring undisguisedly to invade other countries. In particular, they are exerting pressure on the third world countries abounding with deposits of petroleum and other natural resources for raw materials. They have gone so far as to perpetrate extremely hazardous, brazen manoeuvres to rob these countries of their natural resources by force of arms.

No frantic manoeuvring of the imperialists, however, can save themselves from the crisis.

As the imperialists intensify exploitation and plunder, the struggle of the working people for the right to live will gain in strength, and this struggle will drive the imperialists deeper into a dead end.

Imperialist threat, blackmail and aggressive moves against the third world countries are doomed to failure. Today the peoples of the third world are courageously battling against the imperialist policies of aggression and plunder and in defence of their natural resources and maritime rights. If the third world countries continue to struggle vigorously to win economic independence and safeguard national resources by their concerted efforts, they can smite the predatory policy and aggressive scheme of the imperialists and plunge them into the abyss of ruin.

If the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world sharpen their vigilance and resolutely fight against the imperialist manoeuvres to unleash a new war, the danger of war will be averted and universal peace and security be safeguarded.

The imperialists must not forget the lesson of history. Should they ignite an adventurous war in a bid to tide over their present catastrophic economic crisis, that will result in further precipitating the final downfall of imperialism and hastening the victory of world revolution.

QUESTION: The third world countries are now making dynamic efforts to achieve economic independence, consolidate independence and create a new life.

Mr. President, would you kindly explain what the third world countries should do if they are to follow the path to complete independence and sovereignty free from exploitation and oppression?

ANSWER: If the countries of the third world are to consolidate their political independence and build a new society without exploitation and oppression, they should, first of all, completely smash the subversive activities of foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries and achieve complete national liberation. The achievement of political independence is but the first step towards the ultimate triumph of the national-liberation revolution. In order to achieve complete national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture. Only then is it possible to get rid of the centuries-old backwardness and poverty, leftovers of the colonial rule, and build a wealthy and prosperous independent sovereign state.

It is highly important for the third world countries to build an independent national economy in consummating the cause of national liberation.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence. If a country is economically subject to or dependent on another, the former cannot but be subject to the latter politically and cannot free itself from colonial slavery. Only when one builds an independent national economy, can one consolidate political independence, enrich, strengthen and advance one's country and attain national prosperity.

The third world countries are faced with quite a few difficulties in building an independent national economy, because they have carried over a backward economy, the result of the colonial rule of imperialism. However, if they mobilize and utilize their people's creativity and national resources to the maximum, they will be quite able to attain economic independence.

If the third world countries are to take the road of complete independence and sovereignty, they should firmly maintain independence. Only then can they uphold national dignity and honour, pursue foreign policy on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and dynamically promote the building of a new society. Maintaining independence is the essential requirement and fundamental principle in building an independent and sovereign state.

If the third world countries are to build a new society free from exploitation and oppression, they must consolidate the national independence they have won, and then gradually go over to socialism.

If the countries which won national independence take the road to capitalism, they cannot put an end to exploitation and oppression; they may be subjugated to the imperialists again. The road to capitalism is the road to subordination and decline, exploitation and oppression. Only the road to socialism is the road to complete independence and sovereignty and to the building of a happy new society free from exploitation and oppression. That is why many third world nations are steering for socialism.

It is essential to cement militant unity and cooperation among the third world countries in the struggle to build a new society.

The third world peoples are closely bound together and have common interests in the struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty and build a new society. The militant unity and close cooperation among the third world countries are a major guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

If they unite politically and closely cooperate economically, there will be nothing impossible for them. If they struggle in unity, they can foil the imperialists' predatory and aggressive manoeuvres, overcome all hardships and bottlenecks in building a new society and achieve national welfare and prosperity.

We value our unity and cooperation with the third world countries and are doing all we can to consolidate them.

QUESTION: Today some Latin-American governments are working hard for their complete sovereignty and economic progress. They are fighting to form an alliance of banana exporting nations to protect the international price of banana, organize Caribbean merchant fleet, including Cuban vessels, for the shipments of their exports, establish a Latin-American economic organisation which will replace the present "Organisation of American States" to run the economy of Latin America free from U.S. imperialist interference and transfer sovereignty over the Panama Canal zone to Panama.

What do you think about this struggle? What bearing do you think it has for the Korean and other peoples?

ANSWER: Today under the banner of the anti-imperialism and independence, the Latin-American people are waging an energtetic struggle to oppose the domination and subjugation of U.S. imperialism, defend national sovereignty and achieve economic freedom.

Costa Rica and other Latin-American countries are carrying on a joint struggle these days to form an alliance of the banana exporting nations to protect the international price of banana, form the Caribbean merchant fleet for the shipment of their exports, set up a Latin-American economic organisation which can replace the "Organisation of American States" and transfer factual sovereignty and legal rights over the Panama Canal and the Canal zone to Panama. This is very good.

This struggle of the Costa Rican and other Latin-American people is a just struggle to guarantee their countries' sovereignty and national interests, put an end to imperialist interference and aggression and achieve their territorial integrity and economic independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people fully support their struggle to defend their national sovereignty and develop their economy. Our people will always stand firm by the Latin-American people in their struggle for the cause of justice.

We consider that the valiant struggle of the Latin-American people for their countries' sovereignty and economic development contributes greatly to the joint struggle of the world's people for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, in the name of the Korean people I would like to extend firm solidarity to the Costa Rican people in their struggle to build a new society and a new life. We are sure that friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Costa Rica will develop favourably to meet the interests of the two peoples.

Our Friends of Korea Are Now Fighting to Reunify Whole of Korea; We Shall Extend to Them Full Support on International Plane

Speech of President JOSIP BROZ TITO

At Ljubljana Mass Meeting

Dear Ljubljana citizens,

I am going to speak about some matters to extend warmest thanks at this grand meeting you organised today to welcome our guests from the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has come to our country for the first time.

It gives us great pleasure to have talks here.

We had very affirmative talks with him and his associates on our bilateral relations and international questions which are today oppressing the world.

In these talks we established we have very similar or identical views on almost all the questions. Accordingly, our talks were held in the best spirit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our friends of Korea are now fighting to reunify the whole of Korea, which we agree fully and we shall extend to them full support on the international plane.

Look, Comrades, thirty years after the war there are countries which are still divided.

What is involved is one single people and imperialism divided it. The Korean people are fully entitled to fight for the settlement of this question, for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

We wish the Korean people many successes in their future work and in their efforts for reunification and the leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung great success in leading his country creatively in the future.

My dear Ljubljana citizens,

Thanks you.

PYONGYANG, Jun. 10 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was released on the official visit of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia between June 5 and 9, 1975, leading a Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung was accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and the Yugoslav people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Comrade Choe Guk Man, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present on the Yugoslav side were Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, Member of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists and vice-President of the Presidential Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists; Comrade Franje Popit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovenia League of Communists; Comrade Milos Minic, Member of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists and vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Dobrivoye Vizic, Member of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists; Comrade Borislav Jovic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Colonel General Stane Potocar, Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Comrade Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Alexandr Shokorac, Chief of the Presidential Office; Comrade Anzelko Vlazeic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President; Comrade Miljan Komatina, deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Comrade Zivko Krezevic, deputy Director of the Far Eastern, Indochinese and Pacific Region Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Ronald Strelec, vice-Director of the International Department of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Separate talks were also held between the leading Party and government cadres of the two countries.

At the talks views were exchanged in an allround way on the problem of the cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Yugoslav League of Communists and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and on the immediate international problems of common concern.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and understanding and a unanimity of views was reached on the problems discussed.

The two heads of state expressed great satisfaction with the establishment of beneficial cooperation between the Parties, Governments and peoples of the two countries.

The two sides agreed on the existence of many possibilities of further expansion and development of relations between the two countries and stressed that it accords with the interests of the two peoples to translate them into life.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Yugoslav League of Communists, manifested their readiness to further develop the relations between the two Parties in future on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and agreed upon a programme of cooperation for this.

The two sides positively assessed the cooperative relations existing between the public organisations of the two countries and stressed the need to further expand them.

The two sides agreed to exert consistent efforts to develop the cooperative relations between the two countries in economic, cultural, scientific-technological, and other domains and enrich them with a new content.

The two sides informed each other of the successes made in various domains of the socialist construction in their respective countries.

The Yugoslav side highly appreciated the fact that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people have implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence, which is the embodiment of his *Juche* idea, and thus achieved big successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and converted their once backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy in a brief span of time; it wished them still greater success in the grand socialist construction for capturing a new, high eminence of socialism.

The Korean side congratulated the Yugoslav people upon the big successes made by them in the building of a socialist society on the basis of the system of autonomy under the leadership of the Yugoslav League of Communists headed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, and wished them still greater success in future; it recognized that Yugoslavia, on the basis of the policy of non-alignment, has contributed to the work for achieving peace and equal cooperation.

In the analysis of the international situation, the heads of state of the two countries estimated that our present era is an era when imperialism is falling into decay and ruin and socialism and the national-liberation movement are triumphing and it is an irresistible trend of the times for the people who had been oppressed and maltreated in the past to emerge as masters in the arena of history and vigorously advance along the road of independence.

The two sides pointed out that the forces of peace, democracy and socialism exert an ever stronger influence on the course of social development and international relations and the people are further hardening their determination to fight for the freedom, complete political independence and economic self-sustenance and against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, and subjugation, domination and exploitation of all forms and restriction of free development.

The attempts of the imperialists and old and new colonialists to regain their old position and subjugate again the new-born independent countries by means of aggression, pressure, use of force and interference in others' internal affairs constitute a constant threat to peace and security in general.

The socialist countries, non-aligned states, peace-loving countries and other democratic and progressive forces should fight in unity, if freedom and liberation is to be achieved, national independence consolidated and world peace defended.

Both sides laid stress on the historic significance of the non-alignment movement that took shape in the struggle for peace and national liberation and in the course of the struggle against imperialism and all forms of aggression, interference and subjugation.

The non-aligned states have been exerting a great influence on the overall development of the international relations by steadily strengthening their united action, mutual solidarity and equal cooperation with other countries in the solution of most important international problems.

The powerful growth of influence of the non-aligned states in the world confronts the non-aligned nations with a heavier duty and responsibility in seeking solutions of the major international problems and disputes, in implementing the decisions of the conferences of non-aligned states including the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria and in preparing the Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned States scheduled in Lima and the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States expected in Colombo, the important conferences to which the two countries attach particularly great significance.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the adoption at the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned States which met in Havana of a recommendation on admitting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the activities of the non-aligned nations as a member with full rights.

Stressing that the independent foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is completely in line with the principle of non-alignment, the Yugoslav side fully supports the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the activities of the non-aligned countries with full qualification.

Considering that the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and the five-point program of national reunification advanced by Comrade President Kim Il Sung reflect the desire of the entire Korean people, the Yugoslav side reaffirmed its full support for them.

The Yugoslav side holds that all the foreign troops occupying south Korea under the U.N. flag, the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, must be withdrawn without delay.

The Yugoslav side resolutely denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and the south Korean rulers to perpetuate the split of Korea and expressed solidarity for the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides held that for a durable peace, the foreign military bases in other's territories must be completely removed and all the foreign troops be withdrawn from other countries and considered it necessary to realise the general disarmament, total ban and final destruction of nuclear weapons.

The two sides warmly congratulated the heroic Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples on the victory of historic significance they won in driving back foreign aggression and interference and winning independence and the right to independent development and in the struggle for world peace and stressed the necessity of rendering aid and support to the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in the work of rehabilitating the devastated countries.

Both sides expressed support and solidarity for the struggle of the Arab people to liberate the occupied Arab land and the just struggle of the Palestinian people to restore the legal and national rights including that to found their own state.

The two sides considered that the Cyprian question must be solved on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus.

Hailing with satisfaction the victory won by the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde Islands and Sao Tome and Principe in the struggle for the national liberation and independence, both sides expressed the conviction that the struggle of the peoples in this area against the South African racist system will end with victory in the near future and the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania will be liberated bofore long.

The two sides stressed the necessity of further broadening international cooperation, particularly, strengthening the cooperation of the non-aligned states to render support and aid to the African liberation movement and the struggle of the newly liberated countries for the attainment of liberation, defence of the political sovereignty and consolidation of the economic independence.

Both sides expressed support to the efforts of the European people for peace and security in Europe.

Both sides manifested support to the struggle of the Latin American people for consolidating the complete national sovereignty and economic independence and against foreign interference.

Stressing that the developing countries suffer more than anyone else from the consequences of the international economic relations based on exploitation and inequality, both sides expressed firm belief that an essential change can be brought here only when new international economic relations are established in accordance with the resolutions of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned States in Algiers and the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The concerted stand and unanimous action of the non-aligned states and other developing countries and their mutual cooperation and solidarity—This is a decisive factor in the struggle for establishing the new economic relations.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the head of a Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marked an epochal occasion for developing the relations between the two countries in the future and made a great contribution to further strengthening the unity and cooperation among the non-aligned nations and the developing countries.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung invited Comrade President Josip Broz Tito to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito thankfully accepted this invitation.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit of Comrade President Kim Il Sung to Yugoslavia and extended greetings and good wishes to the friendly Korean people in the name of the Yugoslav people and himself.

Brdo Kot Kranja, June 9, 1975

(Continued from page 1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung alighted from the plane, waving his hand to the crowds who were raising enthusiastic cheers, waving high bunches of flowers.

The great leader shook hands with the cadres of our country present there.

The great leader exchanged a firm handshake with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and warmly hugged him.

With a broad smile on his face the great leader waved his hand to the crowds shouting "*manse!*" (hurrah) at the top of their voice, and got into a car and headed for city proper.

Yugoslavia, Last Leg

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the State of the DPRK, together with his wife, arrived in Ljubljana, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia of Yugoslavia on June 5 leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK for an official visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Brnic Airport and streets were decorated in welcome attire.

The great leader is accompanied by the members of the Party and government delegation of our country—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U and his wife, Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Chong Song Nam and the suite of the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were warmly greeted by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

The respected and beloved leader was also met by Dr. Vladimir Bakaric, vice-President of the Presidential Council of the SFRY; Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the Central Committee of the YLC, and his wife; Dobrivoye Vivic, Member of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the CC of the YLC; Sergei Kraiger, President of the Presidential Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Franje Popit, Chairman of the CC of the Slovenia League of Communists; Miros Minic, vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFRY; Dr. Borislav Jovic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Franc Shedinc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidential Council of the CC of the SLC; Dr. and Prof. Janez Milcinski, President of Ljubljana University; Maljan Osolnik, Secretary of the Republic for International Cooperation; Alexandr Shokorac, Chief of the Presidential Office of the Republic; Mirko Milutonoric, Chief of Protocol for the President of the Republic; Anzelko Vlazeic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic; Vtazo Mandic, Press Adviser to the President of the Republic; and Vucic Svetislav, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader was also met by Colonel General Stane Potocar, Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Franc Tabcar, Commander of the Ljubljana Military District; Colonel General Ludolf Hrivernik, Chief of the Basic Staff for All People's Defence of Slovenia; Major General Marko Lapo, Adjutant of the Supreme Commander of the SFRY; and other generals of the YPA.

Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived in Ljubljana and warmly shook hands with President Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

Then a grand welcome function was held for Comrade Kim Il Sung. A 21-gun salute was fired.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public a statement on his arrival in Ljubljana.

Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 5 met Comrade Josip Broz Tito at the Presidential Summer Palace in Brdo, the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

Present there on the Yugoslav side were leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government.

On the occasion Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly talk with President Josip Broz Tito in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito were held at the Presidential Summer Palace on the morning of June 6.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife Comrade Jovanka Broz arranged a grand luncheon on June 6 at the Presidential Summer Palace in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

At the luncheon, Comrade Josip Broz Tito made a welcome speech first.

Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech.

The luncheon took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

A song and dance performance was given by the artists in Ljubljana in honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 6 at the Guest House where the great leader was staying.

Seeing the performance together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

Comrade Kim Il Sung received leading members of the YLC at the Bled Guest House on the morning of June 7.

Comrade Kim Il Sung received Comrade Dzemal Bijedic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the morning of June 7 at the Bled Guest House.

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand luncheon at the Bled Guest House on June 7 in honour of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

The luncheon was addressed first by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito spoke next.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife visited the Bohinj Lake on the morning of June 8.

Accompanying them were Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

Also accompanying were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

Vice-President of the Presidential Council of the SFRY Vladimir Bakaric and other leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government accompanied them.

In honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife arranged a luncheon at the Presidential Summer Palace on June 8.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife arranged a dinner at the Presidential Summer Palace on June 8.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

In honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Josip Broz Tito arranged a film show at the Presidential Summer Palace on the evening of June 8.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with his wife, was invited to the film show.

President Tito and his wife were present there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife visited Ljubljana on the morning of June 9 amid the enthusiastic welcome of over 100,000 people.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife also came there.

Accompanying the great leader were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the Revolution Square, lovely children ran forward and presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved leader and his wife and to President Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

The great leader laid a wreath before the Revolution Monument in the Revolution Square and attended a welcome mass meeting held in the square.

The Revolution Square was crowded with over 30,000 working people.

To the loud strains of welcome music Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife appeared on the platform in company with Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

The members of the Party and government delegation of our country mounted the platform.

In the platform party were leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government.

Tone Kovic, Mayor of Ljubljana and Chairman of the Ljubljana City Assembly, made a welcome speech first at the mass meeting.

Then, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech amid the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

(See page 2)

Comrade Josip Broz Tito spoke next amid the enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

(See above)

After the welcome mass meeting, the respected and beloved leader went on the twelfth floor of the City Bank conducted by Ljubljana Mayor and Chairman of the City Assembly Tone Kovic and President of the Ljubljana City Bank Gragorotar.

Women in national costume presented a big loaf of bread and salt laid on a tray to Comrade Kim Il Sung in humble reverence in accordance with the customs of the Yugoslav people in receiving the most distinguished guest.

Then, the great leader enjoyed a bird's eye view of the city of Ljubljana from the large hall of the twelfth floor.

The Mayor of Ljubljana and the President of the City Bank presented gifts of best wishes to the respected and beloved leader.

The respected and beloved leader presented gifts to them.

In honour of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife arranged a dinner at the Presidential Summer Palace on June 9.

Comrade Kim Il Sung together with his wife left Ljubljana on the afternoon of June 9 upon successful conclusion of an official visit to the SFRY.

The respected and beloved leader was warmly seen off by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife.

The members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suite also left.

A grand farewell function was held for Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The national anthems of our country and Yugoslavia were solemnly played.

The respected and beloved leader, in company with Comrade Josip Broz Tito, reviewed a guard of honour of the YPA.

The respected and beloved leader shook hands with the leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government and bade them farewell.

Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged a firm handshake with Comrade Josip Broz Tito and warmly hugged him.

The respected and beloved leader was warmly seen off by Vladimir Bakaric and other leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government, high-ranking officials of Yugoslavia and high-ranking cadres of the YPA.

The respected and beloved leader left Yugoslavia amid the warm send-off of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his wife, the leading cadres of the Yugoslav Party and Government and the Yugoslav people.

(KCNA)

"Threat from South" Exists in Korea, Not from North

US Claim of Pyongyang's Troop Movement Unfounded

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are vociferously talking about the "threat of southward invasion" from the north. This is like a foolish act of roe deer surprised by its own fart and a tricky racket of the war-maniacs.

So stressed a commentary of Rodong Sinmun dated June 8.

According to reports, on June 5 the U.S. Defence Department announced that north Korea "moved powerful armed forces" to the Demilitarized Zone and that it was paying attention to it.

According to foreign news dispatches, the south Korean puppet troops of "combat experience" were deployed on the "important defence line" along the Demilitarized Zone and nuclear missile and artillery units and air force units of the U.S. army are backing the south Korean puppet troops.

The commentary pointed out:

This is patent proof that the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to provoke a new war under the pretext of the non-existent "southward invasion" have become all the more serious.

Doing everything in our power to ease tension in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, we sharply watch the ever more unscrupulous play with fire of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists' assertion that our armed forces "moved" near the Demilitarized Zone is a sheer lie and their talk about "attention" is nothing but a design to intimidate someone. It is an old trick of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to speed up preparations for aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic and invent a pretext for the ignition of war behind the signboard of the so-called "southward invasion."

The commentary quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"Now the enemy, wearing the helmet, trains the gun on us, even proclaimed 'emergency measures No. 9' and declared a state of war in south Korea raising quite a row, as if we were going to start southward invasion right now.

But we are on a foreign tour like this and our soldiers are helping the peasants in farming."

The commentary continued:

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys try to start the war gamble of attacking the northern half, seizing an opportunity when we are engaged in peaceful labour. If not so, why do they clamour about "southward invasion" by us who hold sickles and hammers in our hands for construction?

The talk of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges about "southward invasion" reminds the world people of a thief crying "stop thief!"

After exposing the stepped-up war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the commentary noted that all their ill-boding movements are very dangerous ones which can be seen only on the eve of war.

It stressed:

The dark clouds of war now hanging over Korea come not from the non-existent "southward invasion" but from northward aggression. The threat existing practically now in our country is not the "threat of aggression" from the north but the threat of aggression from the south.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cover up their aggressive, bellicose, partitionist and fascist nature.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once the "southward invasion" racket which only lays bare their criminal intention, and immediately get out of south Korea taking along their armed forces of aggression. There is no pretext for them to justify their occupation of south Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the just demand of the Korean people and going against the trend of the times, continue with their aggressive machinations against the northern half of the Republic, occupying south Korea, they will meet a heavier defeat than that in Indochina, warned the commentary in conclusion.

(KCNA)

U.S. aggressor in south Korea (from Newsweek, May 12, 1975)

363rd MAC Meet Held:

Enemy's Ceaseless Provocation Flayed

PANMUNJOM, June 11 (KCNA) —The 363rd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on June 11 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

Major General Kim Poong Sup, senior member of our side, denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for having deliberately delayed for six days a meeting proposed by our side and strongly protested to the enemy side against the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique instigated by them committed grave armed provocations against our side in crude violation of the Armistice Agreement. He called the enemy side to account for its acts.

During the time from 6 hours 10 minutes to 6 hours 40 minutes on June 2 the south Korean puppet clique at the instruction of the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired thousands of rounds of bullets with large-calibre machine-guns from their numerous combat positions, located in the vicinities of Songdong-*ri* and Ogum-*ri* in the lower reaches of the Rimjin-gang River in the western sector of the front, into our residential area of Rimhan-*ri* on the opposite side.

The south Korean puppet army went so far as to commit the thrice-cursed savage acts of indiscriminately firing bullets into a nursery, a kindergarten and a school where our innocent children were romping about and studying happily.

Such barbarous criminal acts can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique, bloodsuckers, human butchers, bellicose elements and war-maniacs, the senior member of our side declared with indignation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique also keep committing various military provocations against the northern half of the Republic on the ground and in the sky and the sea.

The number of hostile acts committed by the south Korean puppet army against our side including firings from the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone toward our side and the illegal introduction of heavy weapons exceeded 40 during the period from May 25 to June 8.

On May 26, May 30 and June 3 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated into the sky above the Military Demarcation Line high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" of the U.S. imperialists, which committed espionage acts against the northern half of our Republic, flying from the east to the west.

On May 25 last, the enemy side also infiltrated into the sky above Chungsa-*ri* in the Demilitarized Zone a military plane, which carried out reconnaissance activities against our side.

The south Korean war-like elements intruded various kinds of their naval vessels into our coastal waters on more than 20 occasions to commit espionage and provocative acts against our side during the period from May 25 to June 8, including the infiltrations of escort craft to the vicinity of a spot, 37 degrees 53 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees 51 minutes east longitude at about 8 hours 10 minutes on June 3 and to the vicinity of a spot, 37 degrees 51 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees 51 minutes east longitude at about 6 hours 45 minutes on June 5.

On May 29, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought into south Korea from Okinawa latest-type fighter bomber "Harrier" for "air strike and reconnaissance," to make a "public demonstration" of the aircraft in the presence of bosses of the U.S. imperialist aggression army and the south Korean puppet army in Uijongbu on the same day.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed of late the criminal act of introducing into south Korea the naval craft "Ritch" belonging to the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

On the other hand, bellicose elements of U.S. imperialism announced that they would introduce into south Korea from the United States 12 "TSQ-73" type "Minder" missiles, a kind of anti-aircraft missile, to transfer them to the U.S. imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea under the pretext of strengthening the so-called "air defence system" in south Korea.

This is another unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and the people of the whole world who unanimously demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea for peace and independent peaceful reunification in Korea, the senior member of our side stressed.

He strongly demanded that the enemy stop at once the armed provocations against our side and espionage and hostile acts on the ground and in the sky and the sea and take out of south Korea without delay the latest-type fighter bombers recently brought into south Korea and all the new-type weapons and combat equipment including mass destruction weapons which were already brought there.

Tokyo's Designs on Korea

In a reply to an interpellation at the House of Representatives Budget Committee session on Jun. 9, Miki, Prime Minister of Japan, said that the security of the Korean Peninsula and the "ROK" is vital to that of Japan and stated that Japan would maintain what he termed the "bonds" with the south Korean puppet clique.

In case of war in Korea, he went on, the U.S. imperialists might use their military bases in Japan as staging bases.

As a temporary step a simultaneous UN admission of north and south Korea was desirable, he said in his recent press interview with the correspondent of "TIME." On June 11 he said that the U.S. aggressive troops were playing a major role as a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and that their occupation of south Korea did not contravene the right to self-determination of the Korean people.

These statements are of no help to the Korean people in their effort to achieve the reunification of their country. They cannot but be anachronistic.

On record on June 9, Miki said the Japanese Government would uphold the principle of respecting national selfdetermination.

This is apparently self-contradictory.

As Japan is a neighbor of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, many of her people want to see Korea reunified independently and peacefully. But its monopoly capitalists and reactionary forces try to convert south Korea into a commodity market and create "two Koreas" pursuing a policy of toeing the U.S. line, with Korea's division perpetuated.

The Japanese authorities are firmly allied with the U.S. imperialists in their Korea policy. The U.S. imperialists intend to keep a tight hold on south Korea as a colony and military base for attack on the DPRK and other Asian countries. Because south Korea is the major stronghold to patch up their aggressive policy on Asia on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Japanese authorities should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and give up the "two-Korea" plot.

Frightened Pak's Call for N-Armament

Traitor Pak Jung Hi prattled that south Korea would develop its own atomic weapons if the U.S. imperialists withdraw their nuclear umbrella over it.

This was reported by columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak in the Washington Post on June 12.

The outburst patently shows that the south Korean puppet clique have an intention to launch a reckless nuclear war in Korea.

Pak's utterance is a wanton violation of the July 4 north-south joint statement and an open challenge to the people in the north and south who want to see Korea reunified independently and peacefully and to the peace-loving peoples all over the world.

Since the U.S. imperialists were driven out of Indochina, the south Korean puppet clique cannot believe in even the U.S. "commitments" like the continuing occupation of southKorea.

After the U.S. defeat in Indochina, the south Korean puppet clique more foolishly try to save themselves in the crisis through an intensified "anti-communist" racket and barbarous suppression.

"Emergency measure No. 9" was invoked silencing the mounting public criticism, and banning any property flight overseas or emigration. The fictitious "southward aggression from the north" was drummed up again.

While tension was building up in Korea, as a result of incessant grave provocative acts against the DPRK, ringleaders of the puppet clique Kim Jong Pil, Chong Il Gwon and Kim Dong Jo, visited the U.S.A. and Japan, begging their masters for aid and the continuous occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.They emplored for fulfilment of the U.S. "commitments."

Meanwhile, the U.S. war-mongers have frequented south Korea to examine the war preparations with south Korea as a major post-Indochina stronghold.

This indicates that frantic preparations are under way for the provocation of another war against the DPRK.

Any reckless war will lead to the total destruction of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys the south Korean puppet clique.

In this war the Military Demarcation Line will disappear with the country reunified.

Active "KCIA" in USA & W. Germany

The notorious south Korean Central Intelligence Agency is now again active abroad. Particularly, the United States and West Germany are their major hunting grounds. These moves remind us of the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case which took place in August, 1973.

The influential south Korean democratic leader was kidnapped by the KCIA agents from Tokyo to Seoul, for he was strong opponent to the Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorship.

According to a press report from Washington, the number of the KCIA agents increased 2 times in the United States, and the agents are conducting illegal acts there.

This was disclosed by south Korean assistant professor at Western Illinois University Li Jae Hyon on June 10 at the hearing on south Korea of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Representatives. The south Korean was a former director of the south Korean information centre in the U.S.A. But he quit and sought asylum there, protesting against the Pak regime's suppression.

According to his testimony, the KCIA in collusion with the puppet embassy bring pressure to bear upon the south Korean residents there not to turn out in an anti-Pak campaign. The methods include dissuasion, bribery and blackmail. It is also approaching American Senators, Congressmen and businessmen.

Nine instances of the illegal acts were cited by the witness:

1) to lobby or bribe the key figures in the American Congress and the business community who are closely linked with south Korea through the Korean War and economic dealings;

2) to force the management of the U.S. enterprises investing in south Korea to have the Congress and the Administration support the Pak's policy;

3) to instigate the U.S.-south Korea economic cooperative bodies like the commerce council in New York to issue statements in support for the Pak regime.

4) to compel the resident south Korean intellectuals and scholars in the U.S.A. and the American scholars in south Korea and Southeast Asian countries to support the Pak regime in return for the generous grants and invitation by the government for trips to south Korea;

5) to neutralize public criticism of the Pak regime by providing funds for academic bodies;

6) to spread news favourable for Pak Jung Hi through the pro-Seoul American press like the Washington Observer;

7) to provide money for the Korean-language T.V. and radio station for the south Korean residents;

8) to infiltrate the Korean community and the anti-Pak movement;

9) to blackmail the reluctant Korean residents and their family members, relatives and friends to wrench their cooperation with the Pak regime.

Li Jae Hyon added that these secret activities were jointly organized by the south Korean ambassador to Washington and the chief of the KCIA in the United States. Their activities cover all the 50 states.

He warned the U.S. Administration that it is not wise to support Seoul's suppression of human rights under the pretext of preserving security and freedom of south Korea.

Li flatly denied the so-called "threat from north Korea." He insisted that there is no likelihood that the DPRK "will attempt to invade the south." The Pak regime framed up the imaginary "threat from the north" to justify the suppression of human rights, he declared.

Li Jae Hyon strongly demanded the U.S. halt its military aid to Seoul.

In West Germany as well, the KCIA is launching a man-hunt. In 1967, 19 south Korean students studying there were forcibly taken by the agents from there to south Korea.

According to a report from Dusburg, on June 7, about 500 south Koreans working at coal mines in the Ruhr area staged a demonstration against the KCIA agents who watch, oppress and kidnap them.

The DPA noted that this demonstration was an explosion of the south Korean colliers' long pent-up discontent with the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

The demonstrators denounced the Pak puppet clique for suppressing them for the mere reason that they demanded guarantee of democratic rights, freedom and human rights.

It was reported that, a few days before their demonstration, the KCIA agents attempted to kidnap those defiant south Korean colliers.

The West German news agency reported that the struggle of the south Korean colliers was supported by the West German people.

At present, in West Germany there are 13,000 south Koreans including colliers, nurseries and students. They are in constant uneasiness, terrorized by the KCIA agents.

In particular, churches to which south Koreans go, are always under surveillance by the agents.

A pastor was told by the puppet embassy that he was sure to be repatriated when many south Koreans came to his church.

Many residents were blackmailed, "You shall die," "You shall smart for it" when they had returned home.

Exodus from Seoul

Exodus of panicked millionaires and privileged people is reported from Seoul on the heels of the spectacular American debacle in Indochina. Public outcries are rising against fascist suppression and for reunification with the socialist north.

With the Philippines opening diplomatic relations with Peking, the Pak Jung Hi junta has found itself an outcast in the rapidly changing domestic and world scenes. Doubt is being expressed of Washington's capability of helping its puppets.

A near panic is spreading as a three-copter unit parked on the roof of the Blue House has recently been reinforced with two more copters. Their engines are kept in motion round the clock, while its double doors have been replaced with fortified treble doors. Any unauthorized flight over it is banned.

Though their names were withheld, some 78 prominent personalities, including ex-cabinet members and college presidents, were arrested on charges of attempting to emigrate; certain foreign ministry officials and high-ranking police officials were reported to have been involved in such mass flight from Seoul.

A man, owner of a hotel in Seoul, whose assets were estimated at over 3 billion won, was arrested while trying to leave for the U.S. after his wife went there with his two children. The wife pretended to practice medicine there.

Another man, president of a certain company, who had 500 million won assets, managed to have his seven-member family emigrate to the U.S. He got an open passport. But he was arrested.

A third man, member of the national council for reunification, a puppet organ, was falsely divorced from his wife who in turn got necessary permission to emigrate to Canada together with their three children.

A Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun on Apr. 27 reported that those rich men who took shelter in the U.S. in such manner were living in large mansions, driving several limousines.

A fourth man, called Sin Yong Sul, president of Oriental Vinylon Co., Ltd., successfully fled from south Korea to Japan, carrying with him some 180,000 dollars, all 100-dollar banknotes, which he bought from the black market in Seoul.

Dollar-buying is becoming brisk in the black market. An official exchange rate is one dollar to 483 won, whereas it sells at 550 won in the black market.

The May 14 Asahi Shimbun, another Japanese daily, reported gold-buying spree in south Korea. It also said that a certain company president bought a fishing boat to be used to escape to Japan.

The extent of such mass exodus is clear from the "emergency measure No. 9" which the puppet clique proclaimed on May 13. The new "measure" prohibits any illegal emigration, any act of bringing out of south Korea assets for shelter. The grassroots people hate Pak Jung Hi. Now the rich people are abandong him. It is a question of time that the U.S.-supported Pak Jung Hi clique will collapse.

Photo shows the dollar - banknotes seized from a south Korean businessman who was arrested for his attempt to take out his assets abroad.

Rampant Fascism in South Korea

With the "presidential emergency decrees Nos. 7, 8, 9, issued one after another, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further intensifying the frenzied suppression of people.

On May 3 the Pak Jung Hi clique referred Pak Hyong Gyu, Kwon Ho Gyong, Kim Gwan Sop and one other pastor to a murderous trial on groundless charges.

These pastors were arrested and persecuted for the mere reason that they supported the struggle of student youth against fascism and for democracy.

On May 12 the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang arrested Pak Jong Man, Son Won Sok and Kim Jong Chol, former reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" and members of the Tonga Committee of Struggle for the Defence of Freedom of the Press, and is conducting "investigation" to commit Kim Jin Ui and two other reporters for murderous trial.

On May 13 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique referred 38 students to a murderous trial.

They are Pak In So and 12 other students of the liberal arts and science college of Seoul University, students of such universities and colleges as Koryo, Yonse, Tongguk, Kyonghui, Hanyang, Theological, Foreign Studies, Konguk, Kukmin, Sogang and Songgyungwan in Seoul and students in Inchon, Taegu and Pusan, who fought a valiant struggle for campus freedom and the democratization of society in March and April.

On May 27 the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen at a murderous trial held at the puppet supreme court confirmed a death sentence passed upon a certain Choe, a Korean resident in Japan and pronounced heavy penalties up to 15 years' imprisonment upon his two younger brothers under the notorious "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law."

The fascist gang arrested him and his two younger brothers when he visited his native place in south Korea from Japan in May last year.

In a vicious attempt to murder him, the gangsters groundlessly charged him with being a "spy" and having "connection" with someone.

On June 5 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique held a murderous trial in Suwon, Kyonggi Province, to commit the hideous outrage of sentencing to penal servitude 6 students including student Hwang Yong Sin of the agricultural college of Seoul University.

The fascist blackguards had arrested the students on charges of participation in a courageous demonstration struggle for democracy.

What Pak Has Done

1917: Sep. 30—Pak Jung Hi was born as the fifth son of Pak Son Bin in North Kyongsang Prov. in south Korea.

1940: Apr. 1—Pledging to be a subject of the Japanese "Emperor" he cut his finger to write an application with his own blood for admission to the cadets' school of Manchoukuo.

1942: Dec.—He entered the infantry department of the Japanese army cadets' school.

1944: Jul.—He was assigned as second-lieutenant to the 8th infantry regiment of the puppet Manchoukuo in the 6th military district.

1945: Jul. 10—He took part in 111 "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Chinese anti-Japanese revolutionary units. For this service in these operations Pak Jung Hi was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

1946: May—Pak Jung Hi left China for Inchon, near Seoul, aboard a U.S. landing craft provided by the U.S. intelligence agency.

:Autumn—He was implanted in the Workers' Party of south Korea as a snoop. He was promoted to the rank of captain after graduationf rom the academy for national defence guard.

1948: Apr.—He married Ryuk Yong Su, a puppet and a mistress of Capt. Johnson, an American intelligence officer.

: Oct.—He took part in subduing the "mutiny of the army in Ryosu and Sunchon" as an "operation staff officer" of the headquarters of the puppet army. About 1,600 members of the south Korean Workers' Party in the puppet army and patriotic officers and men were arrested and slaughtered as a result of the information given by Pak Jung Hi. In order to disguise himself, he retired from active service and became a reservist. He became a "section chief of the intelligence department" of the puppet army head headquarters.

1950: Jul. 31—He again donned a puppet uniform which he had once doffed. He directly gave orders to slaughter many patriots as the "first section chief of the intelligence department" of the puppet army headquarters and the "commander of an intelligence unit."

1954: Jan. 25—He studied abroad in the U.S. Army Artillery School.

1961: May 16—Pak Jung Hi carried out a military coup d'etat under the direction of the U.S. imperialists.

1962: Mar. 16—Pak ousted Yun Bo Son from presidency and usurped the power of presidency.

1963: Oct. 15—Under the U.S. wing, he took office as "president."

: Jun. 22—He concluded the "ROK-Japan treaty."

1965: May 16—He was ordered by U.S. President Johnson to dispatch south Korean combatants to South Vietnam.

1966: Oct.—In accordance with instructions from the U.S. imperialists, he took part in the "summit conference of the countries participating in the Vietnam War." He reaffirmed his pledge to increase the number of south Korean soldiers dispatched to South Vietnam.

1967: May 3—He resorted to an illegal election to secure his part as puppet.

: Dec.—He proclaimed a "state of emergency" under a "garrison decree."

1972: Oct. 17—The puppet dissolved the national assembly and staged another farce of "constitutional revision" under "extraordinary martial law"—the so-called "October revitalization."

1973: Jun. 23—Pak Jung Hi made a "special statement," calling for the simultaneous entry of "two Koreas" into the U.N. and expressed his intention to fix the division of the country.

: Aug. 8—South Korean democrat Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate of the New Democratic Party of south Korea, was kidnapped to Seoul from the Grand Palace Hotel, Tokyo, by "KCIA" agents during his stay in Japan.

1974: Jan. 8—Pak proclaimed "emrgency measures No. 1 and No. 2" to maintain the "revitalized constitution" and the "revitalized system."

:Apr. 3—Faced with massive student demonstrations, Pak published "presidential emergency measure No. 4," branding the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy (Minchonghakryon)" as an illegal underground organization.

: Jul. 13—The "extraordinary military tribunal" cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi junta condemned seven persons including Li Chol, "leader of Minchonghakryon" to death and seven others including Kim Ho Sun to life imprisonment as demanded by the prosecution.

:Aug. 15—The Pak puppets cooked up the "assassination attempt on Pak Jung Hi."

: Nov. 22—The Ford-Pak conference was held in Seoul, where Ford reaffirmed his determination to retain south Korea as part of the military-colonial complex.

1975: Feb. 12—Pak held a "national referendum" to mislead public opinion against him.

: Mar. 18—The Pak puppets forcibly rammed the so-called "revised criminal bill" through the "national assembly" to add a provision of "offenses of national debasement."

: Apr. 8—Pak issued "emergency measure No. 7" temporarily closing down Koryo University by mobilizing puppet army troops to permit no rally or demonstration on the campus.

: Apr. 9—The Pak Jung Hi hangmen executed by hanging in Seoul prison eight patriotic personages, who were allegedly involved in the faked up "case of the People's Revolutionary Party."

: May. 13—Pak proclaimed "emergency measure No. 9."

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